The Communication of Sin:

5ach. 14/2(1)

A

SERMON

PREACH'D at the

Affizes held at DERBY,

AUGUST 15th, 1709.

By HENRY SACHEVER ELL, D. D. Fellow of Magdalen-College, Oxon, and Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Publish'd at the Request of the Gentlemen of the GRAND-JURT.

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To the Right Worshipful

George Sacheverell, Esq;

High-Sheriff of the County of DERBT, and to the Honourable Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Peculiar Honour you were pleas'd to confer upon me after the Delivery of this plain Discourse, was so Signal, that nothing less

than this Publick Acknowledgment can acquit me of Ingratitude.

Now, when the Principles, and Interests of our Church, and Constitution, are so shamefully Betray'd, and Run Down, it can be no little Comfort to all those who Wish their Welfare and Security, to see, that notwithstanding the secret Malice, and Open Violence they are Persecuted with, there are still to be found such Worthy Patrons of both, who dare Own and Desend them as well against the Rude and Presumptuous Insults of the One Side, as the Base, Undermining Treachery of the Other; and who Scorn to sit Silently by, and Partake in the Sins of these Associated Malignants.

Tho' the Truth seems to be so much Forsaken at present, yet God be thank'd, they shall yet find to our Honour, that We have still amongst Us those who have Courage to Speak it, as well as those who have Lives and Fortunes to Maintain it: And tho' the Age is Sunk into the Lowest Dregs of Corruption, that it cannot endure Sound Doctrin, there are not wanting Some to Preach it, and Others to Support it, at the Expence of Both. May the Influence of your Good Examples, which as much Animates our Friends, as it Terrifies our Enemies, he as diffusively Prevailing, as 'tis nobly Conspicuous; and the Blessing of that Church attend you, which you so eminent-

And, as I am oblig'd by the Relation I have the Honour to hear to your Family, may a double Portion of Divine Favour rest on you (Mr. HIGH-SHERIFF) whose Commands I was very ready to Execute in this Office, since you thought neither the Advancement of your Years, so generously Expended for the Good of your Country, nor the great Trouble astending this Post, sufficient to exempt you, from shewing that steady Loyalty and Zeal to serve Her Majesty and the Government, for which you

Dave because remarkably Diftinguished.

I am, with all Regard, Gentlemen,

BEL Your very Humble Servant,
HENRY SACHEVERELL

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Neither be Partaker of other Men's Sins.3

HEN St. Paul, by the peculiar Defignation of the Holy Ghoft, had Ordain'd Timothy Bishop of Ephesius, that he might not be wanting in sufficient Instructions for the Discharge of so Weighty and Sacred an Office, he fends him in this Epiftle the Credentials If his Authority, with those Rules of Government for himself in his Private Life, together with those Canons of Ecclesiastical Discipline, which were absolutely necessary for the Publick due Administration of the Church of God. And to excite in him a full Sense of his Duty, and the great Danger of Neglecting or Abusing his High-Calling, the Apostle charges bim before God, and the Lord Fesus Christ, and the Elect Angels, to confider that a double Burthen lay upon him, that he must answer for the Lofs of all those other Souls committed to his Care at the Expence of bis own; that he must be Responsible for their Guilt and Miscarriage, as his own proper Crimes; and that therefore he should act with all the firitest Vigilance and Circumfpettion in so momentous a Concern, and lay bands suddenly on no Man: Which, whether understood of Absolution of Penitents, by that Ancient and Primitive Ceremo- V. 22. ny us'd in it, (as some Writers contend) or of Ordination, (as others) would involve him in all the ill Consequences of such a Rash and Precipitate Action, and make him Partaker of other Men's Sins.

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The Words however may be taken in an unrestain'd Sense, as an excellent Maxim for the Conduct of Human Life in General; or as an Universal Prohibition of Contributing towards, Concurring, or Complying with, the wicked Practices of others, lest as we thereby become Accomplices in their Iniquity, we may be also Sharers in their Guilt, and Fellow-Sufferers in their Punishment. Under which unlimited Acceptation I shall pro-

ceed to discourse on the Text, and shall endeavour to shew,

I. First, How many Ways we may be Partakers of other Men's Sins. And,

II. Secondly, I will urge some particular Motives to deter us from fall-ing under so great and dangerous a Guilt.

I. And First, I will show how many Ways we may be Partakers of other Men's Sins. In order to the stating this Point clearly, I must beg leave to premise this Resection, That all Immoral Actions may be consider'd under a double View, and consequently divided into two Sorts. Either first, such as are Internal, and Personal; or secondly, such as are External, and Derivative. Now as the First are confin'd within the Offendor, and transacted only betwixt God and our Consciences; so they extend their Guilt no farther than the Man, and are circumscrib'd within the Bounds of his own Soul. These Sins are of a restrain'd and Positive Nature, and to be measur'd by their Essential, and Intrinseal Malignity alone. But the Others have, besides this, a Relative Addition of Guilt, drawn from all the mischievous Essets, and wicked Consequences that how from them; according

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to which they rife in proportion of Impiety, increase in the Degrees of Heinoulnels, and Aggravation, and fill gather as they are further propagated, and advanc'd. And as they are afted in Conjunction, in this Communion, and Society of Vice, (as I may call it) it grows fruitful, and multiplies; and tho' the Sin confider'd it it felf may be Single, and Uncompounded, yet with respect to the Multitude engag'd in it, it may be also of a Complicated Nature, as it's communicated Influence is transfus'd thro' feveral different Channels, which may all spring out of, run into, and joyn in One Individual Body. According to which Notion, any Criminal Action may diffinguish all those that are Confederate in it's Commission, into these three several Classes; either first, as they are Principal Agents in it; or secondly, as they are Accessories to it; or thirdly, as they are Privy to it's Execution, by a tacit Compliance with it, wilful neglect of it, or Omission to prevent it. All which are to be confider'd as so many Gradations of Sin, charging the different Transgreffor with an Higher, or Lower Imputation of Guilt, as he stands delinquent in either. But to render this Matter more fully-evident, I willidraw out; and exemplify these General Heads, in some of the most Important and Particular Cales contain'd under them, to which the rest may be easily reduc'd. We may therefore be Partakers of other Men's Sins, either by,

1. Commanding, or Commissioning their Execution. 2. Conniving at, Confenting to, or Concealing them.

3. Administring Counfel, Direction, or Affiliance towards them.

4. Commending, Approving, Excusing, or Defending them.

5. Giving Offence, or Scandalous Example.

6. Authorizing, Propagating, or Publishing any Heresy, Palse Dodrin,

Schifm, Faction. Irreligion, or Immorality.

1. And First, We may partake of other Men's Sins, be Commanding, or Commissioning their Execution. This particularly respects all such as are inwested with any Jurisdiction, or Authority over their Inferiors, all Princes and Magistrates, Civil and Ecclefiafical, Masters and Goverenors, Parents and Guardians, or any other that enjoy a Right of Dominion or Discipline, Granted and Establish'd by the Law, and a Preeminence requiring all AL legiance and Subjection to them in all things Just and Honest. Now tho' this Sovereignty is restrain'd within the Rules of Justice and Equity, of Rea-Jon and Religion, and no Power upon Earth can Authorize, Juftifie or Excuse the Violation of them, there lying a Superior, Indefeable Obligation that exempts all Men from an Illegal or Usurp'd Obedience; yet the controlling Sway, and overbearing Awe of Force and Authority, the affrighting and almost irrelistible. Terrors of Threats and Punishments, the dazling Glory of Wealth and Grandew, together with the persuasive Influence of Imerest and Ambition, make great Allowance for Flesh and Blood, not easily capable in infelf, without the merciful Affiltances of Divine Grace, to Kruggle with, and vanquish such pressing Difficulties and Temptations; and therefore charge back a double Portion of Guilt upon those Persons who abute their Dominion to base and finful Purpoles, who in this Case are to be confider'd as the Principal Authors of these Evils, as the Prime Cause and Original Ground-Spring from whence they flow. Not that this Refiedion of a Greater Degree of Guilt upon the Commander, can wholly acquit the Subordinate Transactor of his, who knows he is Responsible to smuch Greater Mafter and Sovereign. He must fare his Proportion, and bear his own Burden, tho' of much less Weight than that of his Superior.

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It is observable that the Roman Law inclin'd very much in favour to such unhappy Persons as lay under these Disadvantages of Power and Obligatims, whereby they were obnoxious to be compell'd to execute, or comply rith any Injunction that might contradict their Conscience, or interfere with their Justice and Integrity, imputing the Offence chiefly to those under whose Government they acted as the adequate and Impulsive Cause of the Crime, and true Object of the Penalty; effeeming the Immediate Desinguents to be properly non fui Juris, or capable Judges in the Case, and therefore not so much the Authors of Iniquity, as meer Passive Machines, irected by the Hands of Despotick and Overruling Managers. oubtless the Strength of the Tempiation, the Prevalence of Inducements, ind the Want of Liberty, do very much Extenuate the Transgression in the One, so must it proportionably Aggravate that in the Other, in Perverting and Prostituting that Authority and Sacred Trust that was repos'd in him for the Promotion of Virtue and Piety, to the scandalous Propagation of Vice and Debauckery. Upon which Realons are founded those several Maxims of the Civil Law, that Exemps all those that act under a Command from the Guilt of the Offence. And on the same account we find in the Scriptures many Inftances of very flagrant Sins, committed by some Miniters of State, ascrib'd only to the Supream Power, under whose Commission they Asted. A very Convincing Example whereof we read in the dismal Case of Uriab, whose Execrable Murther, tho' transacted by Foab thro' David's Order, was not only charg'd upon the King bimself, in his own Words in his Penitential Pfalm compos'd on that lamentable Occasion, but by the Holy Ghost also in the 2d of Samuel 12. 9. Thou hast kill'd Uriah the Hittite with the Sword, and bast flain bim with the Sword of the Children of Ammon. Tho'doubtless his Subjects were Guilty of a very heirous Sin, in Obeying their Sovereign's impious Command; yet did God visit that abominable and ungrateful Fact upon the Prince's Head, in a Punishment that wore the Colour of his Grime, and branded his otherwise spotless Character with a Bloody Mark to all Pofferity. And so was the Parallel Murther of Naboth both Aferib'd to and Expiated in the Persons of Abab and Fexabel, who remain upon Record as Frightful and Infamous Examples of abus'd Power, Avarice and Usurpation. Where Princes thus presume to force the Consciences of their Subjects, and break in upon their Rights and Laws, not only their Private and Personal, but the Publick and National Crimes will be requir'd at their Hands; and for this reason the Idolary of the Fews is charg'd upon Feroboam, for which the Spirit of God has fligmatiz'd his Pedigree to Eternity, in that Odious and Reproachful Character of being the Son of Nebat that made Israel to Sin. When Aaron had so far submitted to the impious Request of the People as to Dethrone heir God and Soveraign, and change their Glory into the Similitude of a Calf bat eaterb Hay, we find Moses accusing the High-Priest of their Rebellion and Idolatry, in this sharp Exponulation, What did this People unto thee, that thou hast brought fo great a Sin upon them? The Exod. 32. dame Reason will be found to hold good in all Cases of Govern- 31. ment, and Authority, which in the very lowest Degree are Offices of Commission, and Trust, lodg'd as the Delegacy, and Vice-Gerenty of God, the Fountain of all Power, in the Hands of Magistrates, and Superiors, who fland accountable to him for the Crimes of their inferiors, in which they

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are Partakers, and confequently will bear the Load of a double Damnation, when the Souls that are loft thro' their Miscondust are requir'd at their Hands.

II. Secondly, We may be Partakers of other Men's Sins, by Conniving at. Consenting to, or Concealing them. Now the Guilt in this Particular riles in proportion to the Power, and Obligation, that differently binds, or engages Men, according to the Variety of their Circumstances, and Stations, to prevent Vice, and Injustice. By that Rule is to be measur'd the Bulk, and Extent of the Sin; for where a Man has no Power, Furi/diction, or Obligation to exert that Power, there can be no Communication of the Action : But where we are invested in such Authority, as in the Case of all Publick Offices, and Administrations, or where the Precepts of Humanity, Civil fuflice or Religion require us to interpole, and reftrain the Commission of any vicious Act, either thro' Careleffness, and Negligence, Partiality, or Impunity in the One, Connivance, Consent, or Concealment in the Other, they both become Partakers of the Crimes committed, in an unfaithful Discharge of their Duties, and a Tacit Violation of their Truft, and are not only Refponsible for the present Acts alone, but also for all the mischievous Con-Sequences attending them. For vicious Customs feal upon us gradually, and by every fresh Advancement get Ground and Strength, till at last by many multiply'd Acts they establish themselves, grow Head-strong, Irrefistable, and out of the reach of Controll or Correction, which the least Difeipline seasonably apply'd to, in a State of Infirmity, had check'd and suppreis'd in their very Birth. Errors in Practice being like Absurdities in Reasoning the Admission of One Fallary will draw a Thousand after it. Neglea, and want of Animadversion, make Delinquents Bold and Impudent, and will bring em from Extenuating, to Justifying their Faults.

A Tacit Admission in any One that has the Right of Probibition, amounts to an Approbation of any thing in the Sense of the whole World, and involves the Person so Confenting under a double Guilt, both as being a Party concern'd in the Sin, and as a Traitor of his Authority. where a Man ought to speak, is as Culpable, if not more than an Adual,

and open Engagement. These Things hast thou done, and I beld my Tongue, and thou thoughtest that I was even such an one as thy felf, fays the Pfalmist, and the Natural Inference most Men are apt to draw from the Cowardly Compliance, and base Obsequioulnels of fuch as ought to thew their Power, and Principles to the contrary. He that does not appear in opposition to that which it is his Duty to prevent, or suppress, must at the least justly be concluded not to be

against it, according to that Aphorism of our Blessed Saviour. He that is not against us, is on our part, which indeed may

bear a further Interpretation, that the Man that acts not evidently against any Party, or Design, is a real Promoter, or Encourager of it's Interest. For certainly any Person in Authority does much more contribute to the Advancement of Evil by a Permissive Silence, and Passive Forbewance, than an Inferior can in the most vigorous Expression of his Zeal, and Fervency for it; because by him Vice seems to be Legitimated, as 'twere Establish'd by Law, and to have its current Pasport without Controll in the World. Thus does be that Acquiesces in, Submits to, or Winks as a Crime that by his Post and Power he is qualify'd to Forbid, Prevent.

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Prevent, Redrefs, or Correct, become positively Guilty of that very Crime imfelf, as much as if be had been the Single, and Personal Aggressor. Both the Old and New Testament abounding with pregnant Examples for he Proof of this Affertion, I shall trouble you with but two drawn out f each, which speak very home to the purpose. The First is that Remarkable, and Notorious Case of old Eli, under the joynt

Confideration both of a Parent, and Magistrate. He, like a

too Indulgent Father, and Governor, conniv'd at the abominable Transgreffions of the Priefts his Sons, who, by turning the very Temple into a Brothel House, had made the Sacrifice of the Lord o flink, and his Service Deteftable in the fight of the People, and when he ought to have Purg'd the Church of fuch Sandify'd Villainy, and Executed the severest Punishments that Justice could inflict upon such Hellish Crimes, and as 'twere to have Reconcil'd God to his Altar, by the Effufion of his own Guilty Blood upon it, he could not find in his Heart to give them (o much as a Rebuke, till the Clamours, and Outcries of the People fore'd him to that Ungrateful Office. And even then too his Corrections were fo Soft, and Gentle, fo full of filly Fondness, and Dotage, that they rather Encourag'd, than Restrain'd their Odious Impieties. High time was it for God to awake, when his Liftles Yawning Vice-Gerens was thus scandalously Drowsy, to vindicate that crying Reproach he had brought upon his Worship, and Honour by such Supine Oscitancy, Sloth and Negligence. Accordingly we find God charging all these monstrous Sins upon the Old Prophet, with the highest Exprobation of the blackest Ingratitude, and Injustice, spurning the useless and unworthy Detard out of his Office, and executing Vengeance upon him, and his whole Pofter I-

ty, with the utmost Indignation and Disdain.

S. The other Inftance we have Recorded by St. Paul, in his First Epifile to the Corintbians, c. 5. wherein he very sharply charges his new Converts as Partakers in the foul Sin of the Inceftuous Person, because they Conniv'd at it, and did not possitively proceed to Execute the Church-Cen-fures upon him, in totally cutting off such a Corrupt and Rotten Member from its Body. Ye are puff'd up, (fays he) and bave not rather mourn'd, that be that bath done this Deed might be taken away from among you. For the Understanding whereof, we must observe that in the Primitive Ages of Christianity, Excommunication denoted by these Expressions, afeignore en piere upar, and Sadava, being never us'd, but on very great and enormous Occasions, and being justly esteem'd of such a Dreadful and Damnable Consequence, was always attended with the sad Pomp, and mournful Solemnities of a Funeral; the Congregation were array'd in Black, accompanying the Execution with Lamentation, and loud Weeping, as o'er the Spiritual Death of the Criminal's Soul. So that the Apostle here expostulates with the Corintbians, as Encouraging, and Sharing in the Vice, in Omitting to Punish it, tho' in such a Severe and Despe. rate way, wherein Mercy, and Compassion might be allow'd to take place if in any Cafe in the World.

Thus the Toleration of any Sin in Others by Persons of Power, and Aushoring, Translases it back on their own Heads, and renders them actually Guilty of it. This Affertion must be allow'd Evident and Undeniable in all Instances of Government; but then there arises a fresh Question, How far we may be Partakers of other Men's Sins in the Private Intercourse and Affairs of Human Life between Man and Man, in Common Conversation? We are certainly oblig'd in Charity to bear always an hearty and tender

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Concern for our Neighbour's Good and Safety, to consider one Heb. 10. another, to look not every Man on his own things, but every Man also to the thing sof others; to Edify one another, to Advise, Warn, Phil. 2.4. Rebuke, and by all other Methods to Promote his Welfare as Rom. 14. Occasion serves, or we have opportunity of Maintaining and 19. Ge. Propagating the great Interest of Truth, Piety, and Virtue

in the World. But on the other hand, do not the same express Injunctions of Charity, Religion, and Justice oblige us with equal Force, and Penalty, to the no less necessary Duties of Peace, and Quietness, Forbewance, and Forgiveness, in Mercy, Compassion, and Good-Nature to Cover, and Conceal, our Brother's Sins, and Instruities? Do not these as kristly command us not to thrust ourselves Pragmatically into his Business, or meddle with those Concerns that do not belong to us, or under the Santtisy'd Pretence of Reformation of Manners, to turn Informer, assume an Odious and Fastious Office, arrogantly intrench upon Other's Christian Liberty, and Innocence, and under the Shew of more Zeal, and Purity, (the most infallible Token of a Dextrous and Resin'd Hypocrite, and Knave) turn the World upside down, and set all Mankind into Quarrels, and Consusions? Now to Reconcile these Differences, and to Steer our Course even between the Limits of Duty and Error, which indeed is not so easy a Matter precisely in all Instances to do, these three Conclusions

may help to folve most of the Difficulties in the Case before us.

1. First, We may be Partakers of other Men's Sins, if we do not endeayour to the utmost of our Power, to prevent, or frop their Commission, when they openly break in upon Religion, or affault the Glory of God. In this Case we lie under a Double Obligation to interpose, in Vindication of the Divine Honour, and for the Eternal Salvation of our Brother; both which ought to be more Dear to us, than any other Confiderations in the World. When we hear God's Holy and Dreadful Name Blasphem'd, his Being Deny'd, his Providence Arraign'd, his Goodness Censur'd, his Power Consemn'd, his Fuffice Question'd, his Mercy Mock'd, the Sacred Mysteries of our Fairb Vilify'd or Ridiculdanot to stand up in their Defence, and with all the Courage, Authority, and Argument we are Masters of to affert the Glorious Caule of God and Truib, is to Renounce our Allegiance to One, and Presentions to the Other. In fuch base, and cowardly Difloyalty to God, Silence and Connivance make us Adual Aggreffors; not to Speak, is to Approve; not to Ait, is to Commit; not to Rebuke, is to Consent to; not to thew our Displeasure against, is to have Complacency in it; not to Resent, is to Submit to it; not to endeavour to Destroy, is to Promote the Kingdom of the Devil, and to Side with the Powers of Darkness. There is no Trimming Moderation in this Case, no flanding in a Neutrality and Indifference, we must be Offensive or Defensive, and serve God, or Belial. This is a Negative Denial of God, (if I may so speak) and communicates a deep share of the Guilt; but how much greater then does a Positive derive ?. When Men out of a Time-ferving Fear, Scycophantizing Flatsery, or minaken Complaifance, shall fall in with the Damnable Humours, or Debauch'd Opinions of Lewd Sots, and Atheifts, smile at their Smutty and Prophane Jests, tamely hear those Holy Oracles, by which we expect to be Sav'd Scoft at and Derided, and impudently Criticis'd upon, and

give an approving Laugh to that Excellent Drollery, for which the Speaker's Tongue ought to be cut out, left they should displease a Erew of Ignorant and Profligate Infidels, by thewing unfeafonably before Brutes and Buffoons. that they themselves are Men, that is, Creatures, endu'd with Reason, and Resection, that are not asham'd of the God that made them, and have so much Gratitude as to Own and Vindleate the Saviour that Redeem'd them. Not to Rebuke such Daring Impleties, (which fly in the Face of Heaven, and call aloud for speedy Vengeance, for Thunder and Earthquakes to Blaft and Iwallow fuch accurred Miscreants, who thus proyoke, and as 'twere anticipate their Damnation') notwithflanding the most powerful and dangerous Oppositions in Epb. 5. 11. the World, is, in the Apostle's Language, to bave Fellowship with the Works of Darkness, to allociate with Devils Incarnate, and to enter into a Covenant with Death, and an Agreement with Hell. as the Prophet elegantly speaks, which such treacherous Apo-I/a. 28. 18: fates to their Religion, will at last, to their Eternal Sorrow,

find their just Reward hereafter.

2. Secondly, We may be Partakers of other Mon's Sins, if we do not to the utmost of our Power, endeavour to prevent, or obstruct their Commission, when they manisold endanger the Good of the Publick. As we are Members of the Government, or Society, we are All oblig'd, in point of Honour, Interest, and Conscience, to Maintain its Security, Promote its Welfare, and Guard it against any Factions Designs, or Seditions Conspiracies, that may threaten it's Constitution, discompose it's Peace, or Violate and Subvert it's Laws. God, and Nature, has invested every Subject from his Cradle, with a Commission to Engage, Discover, and Disappoint the Enemies of his Church, and Country; and he that is either Privy to, industriously Conceals, or any ways Abets, their Schismatical, Illegal, or Rebellious Enterprizes, both in the Eyes of Human, as well as Divine Laws, is an Accomplice, and Partaker in the Guilt, a Traytor to God and his Prince, a Patron and Protector of Injustice, and a Common Adversary to Himself, as well as all Mankind.

3. Thirdly, We may partake in other Men's Sins, by Conniving at, or Confensing to, any imminent Danger, or great Injury, that may violently affect the Body, or Soul, the Life, or Estate, Spiritual, or Temporal, of our Neighbour. Where these visibly lie at stake, they demand our Succours, and Common Humanity interests us in their Desense. Where his Innocent Reputation is scandalously Aspers'd, his naked Person openly Assaulted, or Assaulted, his Fortune secretly Struck as, or Undermin'd, every Man is bound to follow the Example of that Heroic Champion, and Deliverer of his Country-men, Moses, who the endow'd with such an Unparallel'd Meek,

nefs, as nothing but such an heinous Provocation could

disturb, Seeing one of bis Brethren suffering wrong, De-Acts 7. 24. fended him, and Aveng'd him that was oppres'd, and smote the Egyptian. Otherwise we lie obnoxious to the imputation of the Psalmist,

When thou sawst a Thief, thou consentedst unto him, and hast been

Partaker with the Adulterers. He must at least be suppos'd Plal. 50. 18. a Well-wisher to the Villainy, that can behold it's Commission

without Compassion, and Resentment. St. Paul's meer standing by, and bolding the Garments of St. Stephen's Executioners, was enough to have Assainted the Apostle, and render'd him Guilty of the Martyr's Blood. Now if barely viewing the Perpetration of a Corporal Crime in Others,

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Affairs of Human Life between Man and Man, in Common Conversation? We are certainly oblig'd in Charity to bear always an hearty and tender

Concern for our Neighbour's Good and Safety, to consider one Heb. 10. another, to look not every Man on his own things, but every Man also to the things of others; to Edify one another, to Advise, Warn, Phil. 2.4. Rebuke, and by all other Methods to Promote his Welfare as Rom. 14. Occasion serves, or we have opportunity of Maintaining and 19. Ge. Propagating the great Interest of Truth, Piety, and Virtue

in the World. But on the other hand, do not the same express Injunctions of Charity, Religion, and Justice oblige us with equal Force, and Penalty, to the no less necessary Duties of Peace, and Quietness, Forbearance, and Forgiveness, in Mercy, Compassion, and Good-Nature to Cover, and Conceal, our Brother's Sins, and Instrmities? Do not these as Arietly command us not to thrust ourselves Pragmatically into his Business, or meddle with those Concerns that do not belong to us, or under the Sanctify'd Pretence of Reformation of Manners, to turn Insormer, assume an Odious and Factious Office, arrogantly intrench upon Other's Christian Liberty, and Innocence, and under the Shew of more Zeal, and Purity, (the most infallible Token of a Dextrous and Resin'd Hypocrite, and Knave) turn the World upside down, and set all Mankind into Quarrels, and Consusons? Now to Reconcile these Differences, and to Steer our Course even between the Limits of Duty and Broor, which indeed is not so easy a Matter precisely in all Instances to do, these three Conclusions

may help to folve most of the Difficulties in the Case before us.

1. First, We maybe Partakers of other Men's Sins, if we do not endeayour to the utmost of our Power, to prevent, or stop their Commission, when they openly break in upon Religion, or affault the Glory of God. In this Case we lie under a Double Obligation to interpose, in Vindication of the Divine Honour, and for the Eternal Salvation of our Brother; both which ought to be more Dear to us, than any other Confiderations in the World. When we hear God's Holy and Dreadful Name Blasphem'd, his Being Deny'd, his Providence Arraign'd, his Goodness Censur'd, his PowerConsemn'd, his Juffice Queftion'd, his Mercy Mock'd, the Sacred Myferies of our Fairb Vilify'd or RidieuPd, not to stand up in their Defence, and with all the Courage, Authority, and Argument we are Masters of to affert the Glorious Caufe of God and Truth, is to Renounce our Allegiance to One, and Presentions to the Other. In fuch base, and cowardly Difloyalty to God, Silence and Connivance make us Adual Aggreffors; not to Speak, is to Approve ; not to Alt, is to Commit ; not to Rebuke, is to Confent to ; not to thew our Displeasure against, is to have Complacency in it; not to Resent, is to Submit to it; not to endeavour to Destroy, is to Promote the Kingdom of the Devil, and to Side with the Powers of Darkness. There is no Trimming Moderation in this Cafe, no standing in a Neutrality and Indifference, we muft be Offenfive or Defenfive, and ferve God, or Belial. This is a Negative Denial of God, (if I may so speak) and communicates a deep share of the Guilt; but how much greater then does a Positive derive? When Men out of a Time ferving Fear, Scycophantizing Flatsery, or mikaken Complaisance, shall fall in with the Damnable Bumours, or Debauch'd Opinions of Lewd Sors, and Atheifts, smile at their Smutty and Prophane Jests, tamely hear those Holf Oracles, by which we expect to be Sav'd Scoft at and Derided, and impudently Criticis'd upon, and SIVE

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give an approving Laugh to that Excellent Drollery, for which the Speaker's Tongue ought to be cut out, left they should displease a Crew of Ignorant and Profligate Infidels, by thewing unfeafonably before Brutes and Buffoons, that they themselves are Men, that is, Creatures, endu'd with Reason. and Reflection, that are not asham'd of the God that made them, and have so much Gratitude as to Own and Vindlente the Saviour that Redeem'd them. Not to Rebuke fuch Daring Impleties, (which fly in the Face of Heaven, and call aloud for speedy Vengeance, for Thunder and Earsbquakes to Blaft and Iwallow fuch accurred Miscreants, who thus prowoke, and as 'twere anticipate their Damnation') notwithflanding the most powerful and dangerous Oppositions in the World, is, in the Apostle's Language, to bave Fellowship with the Works of Darkness, to affortate with Devils Incarnate, and to enter into a Covenant with Death, and an Agreement with Hell. as the Prophet elegantly speaks, which such treacherous Apo-Ifa. 28. 18: fates to their Religion, will at laft, to their Eternal Sorrow,

find their just Reward hereafter.

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2. Secondly, We may be Partakers of other Men's Sins, if we do not to the utmost of our Power, endeavour to prevent, or obstruct their Commission, when they manifestly endanger the Good of the Publick. As we are Members of the Government, or Society, we are All oblig'd, in point of Honour, Intereft, and Conscience, to Maintain its Security, Promote its Welfare, and Guard it against any Factions Defigns, or Seditions Conspiracies, that may threaten it's Conftitution, discompose it's Peace, or Violate and Subvert it's Laws. God, and Nature, has invested every Subject from his Cradle, with a Commission to Engage, Discover, and Disappoint the Enemies of his Church, and Country; and he that is either Privy to, indu-Ariously Conceals, or any ways Abets, their Schismatical, Illegal, or Rebellious Enterprizes, both in the Eyes of Human, as well as Divine Laws, is an Accomplice, and Partaker in the Guilt, a Traytor to God and his Prince, a Patron and Protector of Injustice, and a Common Adversary to

Himself, as well as all Mankind.

3. Thirdly, We may partake in other Men's Sins, by Conniving at, or Con-Senting to, any imminent Danger, or great Injury, that may violently affeet the Body, or Soul, the Life, or Estate, Spiritual, or Temporal, of our Neighbour. Where these visibly lie at stake, they demand our Succours, and Common Humanity interests us in their Defense. Where his Innocent Reputation is scandalously Aspers'd, his naked Person openly Assaulted, or Affalinated, his Fortune secretly Struck at, or Undermin'd, every Man is bound to follow the Example of that Heroic Champion, and Deliverer of his Country-men, Moses, who tho' endow'd with such an Unparallel'd Meek, ness, as nothing but such an heinous Provocation could disturb, Seeing one of bis Brethren suffering wrong, De- Acts 7. 24. fended him, and Aveng'd him that was oppress'd, and smote the Egyptian. Otherwise we lie obnoxious to the imputation of the Psalmist, When thou sawst a Thief, thou consentedst unto him, and hast been Partaker with the Adulterers. He must at least be suppos'd Plal. 50. 18. a Well-wifber to the Villainy, that can behold it's Commission without Compassion, and Resentment. St. Paul's meer standing by, and bolding the Garments of St. Stephen's Executioners, was enough to have A:tainted the Apolite, and render'd him Guilty of the Martyr's Blood.

Now if barely viewing the Perpetration of a Corporal Crime in Others,

when we can obstruct it, may make us Malesators our selves, certainly the Permission of a Spiritual much more, as 'tis of a more dreadful Consequence to the Bester Part of Man. To prevent which, we are oblig'd to interpose with the most Fraternal Concern, gentle Adminision, tender Reproof, kind Advice, and infinuating Persuasions, still with a cautious and due Consideration of Time, of Place,, and of Person. But if these Friendly Overtures cannot prevail, we have wash'd our Hands of the Guilt, and stand acquitted before God, and our Conscience; but

Lev. 19. 17. without them, we are positively faid even in the Mosais Law, to fuffer Sin upon bim, and consequently liable to partake of the Penalty. But however we must stridly observe, that these Duties are always confin'd to Overt Ads, and Visible Cases: for Religion has left in this Matter, a wide Room for the right Exercise of our Prudence, and Discretion; for it does not oblige to charge Men at random supon bare Surmife, and Suspition, or to pry officiously into their Lives, and feeres Affairs, and to invade their private Rights, by usurping a furifdiction, which we have no title to justify, or with a rude Air of Superiority, to obtrude our felves upon 'em as Privy Counfellors, and Dogmasically Censure, Rebuke, or Advise in our Neighbour's Proceedings, that don't belong to us, neither lie under the Verge of our Cognizance. WhateverGodly, and fallacious Gloffes fuch troublesome Wasps, that ered into Illegal Inquificions, may cast upon their Actions, they are doubtless the unwarrantable Effects of an Idle, Incroaching, Impertinent, and Medling Curiofity, a Vice as contrary to the true, Generous Spirit of Christianity, as'tis to Good-Manners, and Justice. It is in short the base Product of Ill-Nature, Spiritual Pride, Cenforiousness, and Sandify'd Spleen, pretending to carry on the Blessed Work of Reformation by Lying, Slandring, Whispering, Backbiting, and Tale-bearing, the most express Character of the Devil, who is Emphatically flyl'd the Grand Accuser of the Brethren. No wonder therefore, that St. Paul has so severely stigmamatis'd these Busie-Bodies in other Men's Matters, these Annoleumoneme, that presume to exercise the Office, and Discipline of a Bishop in other Men's Provinces (as the Original may be render'd) whom he juftly ranks with Murtberers, Thieves, and Malefattors, I Pet. 4. 15. as the most proper Persons to keep one another Company,

III. I come now to the Third General Head propos'd, namely that We may partake in other Men's Sins, by administring Counsel, Direction, or Asfiftance towards them. It is almost impossible that any Great Act of Villany should be carry'd on, and accomplish'd by any One Single Person : there must be Co-operators, Partners, and Under-workers in it, who like the several Actors in a well-form'd Tragedy, must contribute their various Parts to the main Body of the Action, and all Conspire and Unite in the Fatal Catastrophe. Few Men, tho' of the most exalted Genius, Reach, and Depth, have in themselves, either Heads or Hearts sufficient, Power, Conduct, or Policy, to Contrive, Manage, and Compleat an Elaborate and Con-Summate Plece of Sin, a Sin of Bulk, Figure, and Extent : There must be many Hands employ'd, many Confederates let into, and trufted with the Secret, any One whereof Miscarrying, may endanger the Bestprojected Plot in Nature. Therefore the Grand Deceiver of Mankind is careful to pick out his Privy Council, men of shewrd Dexterity and Cunming, well vers'd in all his Artificial Wiles, and subtile Stratagems, that with fair Countenances, and fmoorb Tongues, can Hypocritically Blanch, and

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Palliate the most Odious, and Deform'd Iniquities, and flily infinuate them into the Weak and Undiscerning. Absalom must have his Achitophel, Fob his Bosom-Serpent, his Wife, Judas his Sanbedrim; that under the facred, and endearing Pretence of Friendship, for the Gratification of their Ambition, Pleasure, or Avarice, must perswade the One to Rebel, entire the Other to Renounce his God, and Bribe, the Third to Berray his very Saviour. Now certainly these Agents, and Sollicitors in the Devil's Cause, who Advise, Direct, or Promote is, are to be consider'd not only as the Allies, but as principal Sharers in the Sin, whether they bring about their Defigns by skilfully applying to the Humours, Affections, or Interests of the Person Berray'd, or by Importunity, and the winning Charms of Address, enforc'd by proper Arguments, Objects, and Occasions to Catch, and Infrare an Unguarded Heart. Nay further, he that thus Inveigbles any Person, and Seduces him against the Reluctance of his Conscience, by Menaces, or Sollicitations, must be concluded under a deeper Imputation of Guilt, than the very After himself, as those Words of our Saviour seem positively to infer, as 'twere a little in Excuse of that Corrupt, and Self-condem'd Judge, Pontius Pilate, overborn by the Clamours and Outrage of the tumultu. ous fews, into the most Villainous, most Execrable Sentence, upon the Fuffeft, and Innocenteft Person in the World, even against all Convictions of the most undeniable Truth, and Reason. He that deliver'd

me unto thee, bath the greater Sin, which does affert the Tray- Job. 19.11.

tor more a Son of Perdition, than the Falfe Condemner him.

felf. So highly are we oblig'd in the Words of Jacob to befeech God to keep us free from any Communion with these Instruments of Cruelty, 0 my Soul, come not thou into their Secret, unto their Assembly, mine bonour be not thou united. Now if bare Counsel, or Assistance, can Entitle us to any

Sin before its Commission, certainly.

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IV. Fourtbly, We may also become Partakers of it, in Commending, Approving, Excusing, or Defending it afterward. In this Case a Man contracts the Guilt of a Prior Action, he sins by Precedent, and derives Another's Transgression upon Himself by his Assent to it. These are the Patrons, and Advocates of Satan's Court, who tho' they dare not Perfonally appear in the Crime, yet are his faithful Friends in the Justification of it. We may frequently observe many of the Crasty, Time-serving Politicians of this World, to all always in Publick on the Referve and never to declare their Opinions, and Principles, to keep Mankind in suspence, and hold their Adversaries at a parry, but never fail to fall in with the Party, and close with the Victorious side, when their Interest lies fure, and open. They are content till that, to all bebind the Curtain, fee Others expos'd to Difficulties and Dangers, and draw the Tools in with Flatteridg Panegyries, that they may reap the Fruit of their Labours. Such Men are as much in their Thoughts, and Imaginations engag'd in the Sin, however they may fancy themselves Secure, and Innocent, in this miserable Salvo, of not being Adual, and Direct Aggressors in it. Tho' it must be confess'd to be impossible for any one to do as much with his Heart and Inclination, as he can with his Hand and Purfe, yet confidering the Cause which may restrain him, which perhaps is only Cowerdice, Fear, of Success, or Want of Opportunity, he may become Partaker of the Guilt. by the malicious Intentions of his Mind, and the D. pravation of his Will, by which the Malignity of any Crime is to be measur'd, and God will judge us at the Last Day. The Scribe's and Pharifee's Hypotritical Profession

of their Innocency, was not sufficient to exempt them from the Imputation of their Fore-Faster's Murder, and Sacriledge, whilst they retain'd and abetted their Principles, upon which that severe Woe is denounc'd upon

them, Because ye build the Tombs of the Prophets, and Mat. 23. 29. Gr. garnish the Sepulchres of the Righteous, and say, if we

been Partakers with them in the Blood of the Prophets. Wherefore ye be Withesses unto your selves that ye are the Children of them which kill'd the Prophets. Fill ye up then the Measure of your Fathers, ye Serpents, ye Generation of Vipers, how can ye escape the Damnation of Hell? If therefore we may thus by the secret Approbation of our Judgment of any Crime contrast it's Guilt, certainly much more by Commonding, Excusing, Extenuating, or Defending it, which not only Justifies Evil, but Encourages, and Confirms Men in the Practice of it; and has so much more Malignity in it's Nature, in that neither Tempsation, or Instrmity can be pleaded in it's behalf. Nay sarther, St. John asserts, that the very Wish of Success towards it, can ren-

Eph. 2, 10, 11. (lays he) and bring not this Doctrine, Reserve him not into

your House, neither bid bim God speed; For be that biddeth bim God-speed is Partaker of bis evil Deeds. Where we see that even a bare Entertainment, Civil Salutation, or a Flattering Compliment bestow'd upon any Person, relating to the Vices, or Errors wherein he is engag'd, Adually makes them Ours, and derives the same Guilt on our own Heads. St. Paul carries this Critical Gase of Conscience even yet to an higher Extremity, and tells us, that a meer Complacency in Other's Sin Appropriates it to us. For in his Epistle to the Romans, c. i. after having recounted the most horrible Catalogue of Sins, that Human Nature can be Guilty of in the utmost State of Corruption, he concludes all with that Superlative Degree of it, that last similar Stroke, and (if I may be allow'd so to speak) Hyperbole of Iniquity, in this Consummate and Dreadful Character, Who

knowing the fudgment of God, that they which commit such things V. 32. are worthy of Death, not only do the same, but have pleasure in

them that do them. Thus a Man by a Grateful Reflection upon, and a Wilful Propensity to Vice, may be Guilty of all the Mischief and Calamity, all the Villany and Debauchery that was ever committed by Mankind; and by the help of a Lively Memory, and a Lewd Imagination, Spiritually act over all the most Flagicious, and Heinous Impieties, that the Soul is capable of Representing, the Devil of Suggesting, and the United Annals of Historians Recording. He may be the very Reverse of his Blessed Saviour (of whom he so desperately stands in need) not only Bear, but be positively Guilty of the Sins of the whole World. Thus we may partake of other Men's Crimes, by a Phansastical Delight in them.

V. Fifibly, we may partake in other Men's Sins, by giving Offence, on feandalous Example. As Men are Members of Society, they stand Responsible not only for the Positive Legality of their Actions, as consider'd in themselves, and their own Natures, solely with respect to the Subject-Maner of them, but also for their Relative Consequences, as they may affect the Consciences of Others, to which we are bound by the Laws of Charity to give no Violation, Disturbance, or occasion of Transgressing; and in all our Deportment to consuit not if only it's Lawfulness, but it's Decency, and Expediency, with regard to our Bretbren, against whom we may Sin, (as St. Paul says, in the admirable States of this Case, 1 Cor. 8, 199 and wound

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sheir weak Conseiences, and fin against Christ. Thus the Abuse even of an Innocent Liberry cannot be Juffify'd by a good Intention, and we are liable to Answer for the Fall of those to whom we become a Stumbling-block, and a Rock of Offence. And if we are thus Obnoxious for the Confequences of even our Lawful Actions, how much higher will the Obligation rife in the Ill Effeds of those that are really in themselves Unlawful? Here we propagate our Malignity, spread our Infection like a Walking Pestilence, communicate our poyfonous Influence to all about us, and transgress as twere, by Proxy. Number and Example carry a much more Controlling Evidence. than the Demonstrations of Reason and Argument. For these are visible to the Eye, and firike quicker and deeper upon the Imagination, than Principles and Speculations upon the Understanding , which is deceiv'd, and hurry'd away with the defire of Imitation, and is apt to deduce, and frame Rules by Examples, inflead of Examples by Rules; especially where they fall in with the corrupted Inclinations of Nature, and have the Advantage of being well Recommended, they scarce fail to sbock the most conflant Virtue, to confirm those that are already in a vicious Course, and pervert weak and unstable Persons into Sin and Error, who have not their Senses exercis'd, to discern beswixt Good, and Evil. And thus, whether we follow, or lead Others, we both ways become Pariakers of their Sins. In the first Case the Temptation is very strong, and without God's preventing Graca, almost Irresistible : For a Man must habe a steady Government over Himself, and his Passions, together with an Inflexible Eye fix'd on his Duty, and an unshaken Contempt of the World, and its Flatteries, and Censures, he must be stanch in his Resolutions, and Master of his Conduct, neither to be Corrupted by Shame, Hopes, or Fears, that is not born down in a Throng, and funk in the Tide of Popular Authority. For when once Vice gets into Fashion, it makes Religion look Singular, and Uncreditable. On the other hand, let but a Man of Figure, and Character, of Interest and Quality, lead the way, how many implicit, and fawning Profelytes will follow the Temporizing Courtier, like Beafts in a Track, with a refin'd Understanding to give up their Creed, abandon their Old Friends, with their unprofitable Principles, Carefs their most implacable Enemies, and Betray and Sacrifice both Church and State to their insatiable Luft, Pride, Avarice, and Ambition! Such a Man, like Lucifer, must fall with, and Damn his Legions, and like him too, be accountable for all the Villany, Treachery, and Rebellion, into which his Hellifb Example seduc'd them.

VI. Lastly, We may be Partakers of other Men's Sins, by Authorizing, Propagating, or Publishing any Heresy, False Dostrine, Schism, Fastion, Irreligion, or Immorality. For these Corrupt and Debauch Men's Minds; and consequently Influence, and Pervert their Lives. For 'tis very rarely seen, that wicked Principles lie still, and dormant in the Conscience, and not exert and shew themselves in Asion: And he that lays the Poyson is the Cause of his Death who smallows it. He that puts a Cheat, and Lye upon another, leads him Hoodwinkt into Falshood, and Mistake; and when once a Man is got into Error, he goes Headlong, and Blindfold into Perdition. There is a strange Infatuation, and as 'twere fort of Witchcrast in False Dostrine, that unaccountably befors, and stupisses the Reason; and scarce was these ever any Broach'd, however Impious, or Absurd, but sound some Patrons and Proselytes, to Believe, and Maintain it. Are not therefore all the vile Enormities, that are the Natural Product of Wild, Licentious, and Enthusiassick Opinions, to be be charg'd back upon the Original Author, in

whom they must all Center, and Conterminate, as in that Root of Bitter.
mess from whence they sprung? Heterodowy, and Blasphemy, Lewdness, and
Prophaneness, are of such a Black, and Frightful Complexion in themselves,
that represented in their Native Deformity, they would gain sew Votaries in
the World: Therefore these Spiritual Panders in Iniquity cover the odicous Monster with Artificial Guises, and Dissembl'd Colours, to make it look
Amiable, and Engaging. And when Sophistry, and False Wit cloath the
Fallacy, they easily Seduce, and Beguile the Ignorant, and Vicious; and
Men are oftentimes tempted to swallow that Diet for the Sauce, which
they would otherwise Loath, and Nauseate. When the Directors of Men's
Consciences turn Impostors, and Betray, and Missead them into those Sins
they should teach them to avoid, such Pernicious Insidelity to their Sacred
Office, ought justly to Entitle them, to all those repeated Woes, denounc'd
by God and Christ against those False Prophets, and Pharisaical Dosors,
who preverted the Divine Law, and made even the Blessed Word of God,

the fad Inftrument of Damnation to Mankind.

Thus in all these Instances, we see there is an Union, or as 'twere Confederacy in Vice, it joyns band in band, and draws out into Leagues, and Combinations; it's Contagion spreads like a Leprofy; there's no Breathing in its Air with Safety; we cannot look on it without endangering our Health and Innocence, nor touch it without Uncleanness and Pollution. In all these Cases there is a Communication of Guilt both Backward, and Forward, whereby we become Partakers of other Men's Sins. In the Commander, Parent, or Governor, it Recoils upon the Person in Authority. basely Abusing his Power, Profituting the Vice-Gerency of God to execrable Purposes, Betraying his Sacred Truft, and Commission, and Violating his Fairb and Honour, in Conniving at, Confenting to, or Concealing those Impieties, we ought to Punish, Prevent, or Restrain, we are positively Acceffory to their Commission, by a Tacis Approbation and a Conscious, and Cowardly Forbearance. By administring Counsel, Direction, or Alli. stance towards them, we all the Part of the Tempter himself, infligating Evil, and promoting the Kingdom of Darkness, and Destruction of our Fellow Creatures. In Commending, Approving, or Defending any Crime, we Appropriate it to our felves, Transgress at second hand, become the Guardians of Iniquity, and commence the Devil's Champions, to fight his Battels, and maintain his Caufe, and represent him in the most detestable Quality of his Nature, a Delight in the Dishonour of God, and the Milery, and Ruin of Mankind. In giving Offence by our Actions, we i use our Liberty for a Cloak of Maliciousness, and make what would be otherwise Innocent, Culpable. By a scandalous Life, and Example, we derive a Reproach upon our Holy Profession, and must answer for those that are seduc'd by it's baseful and infectious Influence. By Infilling. or Propagating Heterodox, Schismatical, Atheistical Factions, or Immoral ! Principles into others, we turn meer Anti-Christs, and Emisaries of Hell, and must answer for all the Souls that perish thro' our Treachery, Guilt or Delufion.

Give me now leave very Briefly, and by way of Application of this whole Discourse, to urge One or Two particular Motives to deter us from falling under this great and dangerous Guilt of Partaking in Other Men's Sins.

1. The First may be drawn from the Consideration of that beavy Burtiben of Guilt, which lies upon every Man's own Conscience, too Great to need the Additional Weight of Others. That in it self (God knows) is ot our
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enough to fink us, without his Infinite Mercy, and the All-atoning Merits of our Saviour. Now if the Malignity but of the least, single Transgression, without that, can consign us over to Esernal Pardition, if as the Scriptures, and our own wretched Experience convince us, that even a fust Man salls seven times a Day, what a Fearful Reckoning is he like to make, who besides his own immense Sum, almost without Number, or Bounds, stands Chargable for such a long, and frightful Catalogue of Other Men's Sins? Can be by any Means (to use the Elegant Expression of the Psalmiss) Redeem bu Brother, or give to God a Ransom for his Soul, that he has thus plung'd into Misery, and seduc'd into Ruin? Can he be a Mediator for Another, that so much wants the Intercession of One for Himself? And if the Righteous can scarcely be sav'd, where shall this Ungodly, this Over-grown, this Exorbitant Sinner, laden with Iniquity, appear? Therefore,

2. Secondly, The vaft Extent, and Duration, with the infinite, lamentable Confequences of this Method of Sinning, should Causion, and Deter us from falling into it. All other Crimes lie under some Limitation; they are at an End, or Die with the Man : But here a Man's Sin survives his Funeral; and even when he is Dead, be Sinneth. He that Propagates, or Publishes any pernicious Writings, or Tenets, knows not how far their Poyfon will reach, or where the Deadly Contagion will frop. It is an Epidemical Evil, a National Calamity, an Everlafting Plague, that has flain it's Thousands, and it's ten Thousands, that in the Hands of that Destroying Angel, the Devil, can taint whole Families, and Kingdoms, and transmit its Venom down to Posterity, and continue Spiritual Death to the End of the World. How do those Execrable Miscreants, Arriss, and Socious, the so many Years Rotten in their Graves, still stink above Ground, and live agen in an Hellish Transmigration of their Damnable Blasphemies, and Herefies! How do they now Crucifie the Son of God afresh, make him Die daily, and put bim to an open, and continu'd Shame! How do those Arbeistical

Monsters, Hobbes, and Spinoza, in their Accursed Books, and Proselytes, still deny the God that Made them, and annull oracles of the Covenant, whereby we are Seal'd unto the day of Redemp-Reason. Rights tiou! What a Magazine of Sin, what an Inexhaustible Fund of the Christian of Debauchery, and Destruction, does any Author of He-Church, &c.

refie, Schism, or Immorality set up! Which tho' perhaps they may appear at first as Trifling, and Inconsiderable, will like Elisha's Cloud, from being no bigger than a Man's Hand, gradually increase, till they fill the Heavens with Darkness, Thunder, and Tempest. Who would have thought, Threescore Years ago, that the Romantick, and filly Enthuhasms, of such an Illeterate, and Scandalous Wretch as Fox, should in the small Compals even of our Memory gain fuch mighy Ground, Captivate fo many Fools, and Damn 'em with Diabolical Inspiration, and Non-sensial Cant? Or to go higher, Who would have imagin'd that Two or Three Jesuits in Masquerade crept into a Conventine, should low those Schismatical Seeds of Faction, and Rebellion, that in a few Years should rise to that Prodigious Degree, as to be able to grasp the Crown, contend with the Scepter, and not only Threaten, but Accomplish the Downfal both of Church and State? But how were thele Numbers rais'd, and this Mischief with fuch amazing Success carry'd on? Was it not by many Wild, Louisudinarian, Extravagant Opinions, and Bewitching False Doctrines, the Impudent Clamours, the Lying Mifrepresentations, the Scandalous, and Falle Libels, both upon the King, and the Church, that every Day were Trumpeted out

of the Pulpir, and the Press, those Mints of Atheism, and Irreligion, that then Poyson'd the Nation, and Besotzed it into its own Ruin? And are not the same Hands at work agen, and the same Villainous Methods pursu'd? Were ever such Autrageous Blasphemies against God, and all Religion, Natural, as well as Reveal'd, vented Publickly with Impunity, in any Christian Church, or Kingdom in the whole World, as at present in our own? (be it spoken to our Shame, and if not remedy'd, to our Consustion) for if they fail of the same Effect, not to Embroil us agen in Blood, and Ruin, it can be owing to nothing but God's Infinite, but Unmerited Mer-

cy, and Long-Suffering, that we are not utterly Consum'd.

Lastly, This manner of Sinning ought with a more peculiar Diligence to be avoided because 'tis what without the Super-Natural Affifiance of the Divine Grace, we can never Repent of, and for which consequently we can never be Forgiven. All Sine intail Damnation upon the Offender. but this almost with an inevitable Necessity. For besides that before we can arrive to this fad Degree of Impiety, we must quite have Eatinguish'd the Light of our Consciences, and the Power of God's Spirit upon them, it happens, First, that we can have no thorough Knowledge of the Extent of this Sin, it being Communicated so unsuspectedly, and at such a Distance. And, Secondly, that it is a Crime, for the Injury whereof we can never make Reparation, or Restitution to the Person seduc'd into it, and consequently obtain no Compleat, and Acceptable Repentance for it's Guilt, And tho' it could be suppos'd, that we should Repent of it Ourselves, yet the Unhappy Persons we have Berray'd, may be either, so firmly settled in their Errors, as to be incapable of Conviction, or gon into an Unchangeable State, and so out of the Reach of being Reclaim'd. Certainly, if there be any Sin in the World, that does more eminently carry the Image, and Superscription of the Devil upon it, it is this, and what will infallibly inherit his fevereft Punishments. If there are Different Degrees of Glory in Heaven, as the Apostle tells us, and by Analogy we may conclude, that there are different Degrees of Torment in Hell, according to the Jize, and Quality of the Offendor, no Mansion in that Dismal Place will be too Bad for fuch Exerstive and Abominable Criminals ; where were they to meet no other Iggravation to their Mifery, but that of Bebolding, and Conversing with so many Wretched Objects, whom they brought into that Place of Terment, it would beat the Furnace seven times botter, add Fury to Hell Flames, and a Double Weight to their Damnasion. Now from this Tremendous Sin, which no Good Man can think of, without Horrour, or Speak of, without Trembling,

Good Lord Deliver Us.

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